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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 19th November 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th November, observes that the advance of the Russians towards the Pamirs and Herat, and the overtures made by the Amír to the Russian Government for the conclusion of a commercial treaty, are calculated to cause great anxiety to India, particularly as there is distress from the scarcity of grain in some parts of the country and parliament is about to be dissolved. The only thing which can inspire the natives with confidence under such circumstances is the good fortune of the British nation.

Russia and India.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th November, contains a cartoon in which the Nizám's treasury is represented as a sheep having the head of a man and attacked by two vultures marked the Abdul Haq case and the diamond case.

The Abdul Haq case and the diamond case, Hyderabad.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhār* (Allahabad), of the 12th November, regrets to notice that disunion, which has been the cause of the ruin of this country, still continues to prevail. Nepal has lately been a prey to family feuds. On the death of Sir Jang Bahádur, his brother, Sir Kanadip Singh, became prime minister. The latter

Nepal and the Government of India.

desired to surrender his place in favour of Jagat Jang Bahádur, Sir Jang Bahádur's eldest son. But the proposal did not meet with the approval of another nephew of his, Bir Shamsheer Jang, who assassinated him and Jagat Jang Bahádur, and assumed all the power. Sir Jang Bahádur's other sons were obliged to leave Nepal and seek refuge in British India. Many men have lately been endeavouring to induce the Government of India to espouse the cause of the refugees, in recognition of the important services rendered by their father during the mutiny, and to restore them to power. But any interference with the affairs of Nepal would be most improper, as has been pointed out by the *Bangbasi* of Calcutta. Nepal is not Manipur, and therefore a war with it would involve a great deal of expenditure and much bloodshed. Moreover, the measure would put the loyalty of the fifty thousand Gorkhas in the British Army to a severe test. Hence the Government of India should think twice before it interferes. If it desires to do anything for Sir Jang Bahádur's sons, it may make them a suitable grant of territory in British India and make them its rulers.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th November, on the authority of a Rámpur correspondent, complains that Mashit-ulla, Peshkár,

Rámpur affairs.

has been dismissed from his post for no other fault than refusing to give evidence on behalf of the prosecution before the Magistrate of Bareilly in the Rámpur murder case, Shafi Ahmad, who gave evidence for the prosecution, being promoted to the post. As Sáhabzáda Amjad Ali Khán had appeared before the Magistrate as a witness for the defence, his pension was stopped, but was afterwards restored on his threatening to make an appeal to Government. Muhammad Nabi Khán, málguzar, who had also committed the same fault, if fault it be, is being harassed in different ways, and some criminal prosecutions have been instituted against him. Probably he will be obliged to leave Rámpur. The Viceroy took exception to the proceeding of the Amír of Kábul, who had two criminals blown away from guns, but His Excellency had better first set his own house in order. Look at the high-handed proceedings of Major Vincent at Rámpur. When the convicts

objected to wear the dress he desired to introduce, his orderly struck a convict with his sword, and on the convicts committing riots in consequence, they were fired upon by the police by his order. After the restoration of order, some convicts were bound to stakes and repeatedly shot, as if they were targets, and their bodies were ill-treated. Major Vincent has thrown the exploits of even the old Sikh rulers into the shade. His Excellency the Viceroy should make a thorough inquiry into the jail riots and do justice. The writer considers the expulsion of Abdulla Khán and others from Rámpur as unjustifiable, and considers them entitled to compensation for the loss of their property at Rámpur.

The *Nayyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 9th November, Administration of Rámpur. observes that the Rámpuris are a little refractory and unruly, and that consequently it is necessary to deal with them with severity. The reforms introduced by Major Vincent in the management of the jail are steps in the right direction. The same system of discipline which is in vogue in British jails should be enforced in the Rámpur jail. The President and the Members of the Council of Regency are very able men and are conducting the administration successfully: such clever and experienced officials are hardly to be found in any other state. Nawáb Hamid-ul Zafar Khán, too, is a very able man and deserves to be made Vice-President. The late census was made by Munshi Muzhafa Ahmad with great care.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th November, says that the inhabitants of the North-Rámpur jail riots. Western Provinces and Oudh would be guilty of an act of great cowardice if they took no action in connection with the matter of the unfortunate Rámpur jail incident. Major Vincent dealt with six convicts in a way in which even the African savages do not treat their enemies. It would appear from the accounts of the incident published in vernacular newspapers that the convicts who had incurred the Major's displeasure were bound to stakes and repeatedly shot by soldiers, and that their dead bodies were ordered to remain at the stakes during the whole day. Even if the Major's version of the story

Circulation,
800 copies.

were accepted as correct, the punishment inflicted on the convicts could not be considered justifiable. He says that the objections of prisoners to the use of the new dress were not valid, and that they wanted to assault him at the instigation of other men. One convict whom he sent for to put on the dress did not obey him, but ran to the barracks and instigated the other convicts to commit riots. Supposing that the facts are as described by the Major, the ringleaders should not have been dealt with so summarily, but a thorough inquiry should have been made. Had a riot occurred in a jail in these provinces, and had the Inspector-General of Prisons been assaulted, the most serious punishment that might have been inflicted on the offenders after a fair trial would be imprisonment for life. But Major Vincent summarily shot six convicts without even the show of a trial. The men were not hanged, as alleged by the *Pioneer*. Had any native prince been guilty of such an act, he would have been condemned as a cruel and barbarous man, and his immediate deposition from the throne would have been demanded by Anglo-Indian journalists. Had such an incident occurred in Russian territory, the Anglo-Indian missionaries would have accused the Russians of inhumanity and represented them as a barbarous people. But the Christian conscience of these Anglo-Indians finds nothing objectionable in the conduct of Major Vincent. His proceedings are approved as calculated to strike terror into the hearts of Rámpuris. The Anglo-Indians say that not a mouse will stir in Rámpur in future. But the fact is that the Major's conduct will create a rankling hatred in the minds of the Rohillas towards the British Government. Sir Auckland Colvin cannot be congratulated on his interfering with the affairs of Rámpur and appointing a President who is so misbehaving himself and making confusion worse confounded. If His Honor took no notice of Major Vincent's high-handed proceedings, he would increase his unpopularity among the native community of these provinces.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Tohfah-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 18th November, condemns the attacks made by some newspapers on Major Vincent in connection with the jail riots as unjust, and thinks that he will be able

The same.

to place the affairs of the state on a satisfactory footing. He was quite right in ordering the ringleaders to be shot. Any show of weakness would still more encourage unruly men. The permanent location of British troops at Rámpur is necessary for the maintenance of order.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 13th November, says that Viceroy's visit to Kash- some newspapers gave out that the mir. Viceroy was going to Kashmir to restore the Mahārāja to power. But the rumour has turned out to be unfounded, as was foretold by it. As Russia is knocking at the gates of Kashmir, the Government of India finds it necessary to fortify the frontier in that direction. The establishment of a British cantonment in Kashmir is required, as was recommended by Sir Lepel Griffin. The disquieting rumour spread by the Anglo-Indian newspapers, to the effect that the Government desired to take possession of Kashmir on payment of compensation to the Mahārāja, is false. Lord Lansdowne expressed satisfaction at the improvement in the management of the affairs of the state and assured the Mahārāja that the Government of India entertained no suspicions regarding his loyalty. In view of the advance of Russia, the Mahārāja had better himself apply to the Government for the location of a British Army in Kashmir and the adoption of other measures to ensure the safety of the frontier. If His Highness shows his willingness in that way to accede to the wishes of the Government, he will soon be restored to power.

Circulation,
235 copies.

The *Násir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 16th November, expresses great satisfaction at the appointment of the Mahārāja of Kashmir as President of the Council of Regency, thanks the Government of India for its justice, and hopes that the Mahārāja will acquit himself well and will soon be entrusted with full power.

Circulation,
40 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 12th November, states that at a Congress meeting held at Allahabad on the 7th idem, under the presidency of Pandit Ájodhya

Circulation,
400 copies.

Election of delegates at Allahabad for the Nagpur National Congress.

Nath, delegates were elected for the approaching National Congress at Nagpur.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 11th November, regrets to notice that this year more natives have been killed by European soldiers than in several previous years put together. Cases of this kind have lately engaged the attention of the different High Courts. The great increase in the number of these unfortunate incidents is due to the impunity which European soldiers enjoy. They are convinced that if they cause the death of a native they will only have to remain in the lock-up for two or three days and will be fined a few rupees, which will be easily raised from subscriptions by their comrades. Similarly, an idea has been created in the minds of natives that their lives are considered to be of no value, and that Europeans can kill them as freely as a man plucks blackberries from a tree. No man who has occasion to come in contact with natives can be unaware of the existence of such an idea among them, but its existence cannot be too deeply regretted. Europeans convicted of causing the deaths of natives are sometimes sentenced to nominal fines, but it is the desire of the European community that the offenders should not even be fined. No doubt it would be well if Europeans were expressly exempted by law from punishment in such cases, and the judges, the jurors and the friends and relatives of men killed by Europeans were saved the unnecessary trouble to which they are exposed by the trial of the accused; but perhaps the times are not yet quite ripe for such a law. The *Hindustani* refers to the Asensole case in which the accused European was fined Rs. 500 on the charge of causing the death of a native cultivator by a rash and negligent act, and observes that the story of the defence is absurd. The Europeans of Asensole are naturally indignant at the sudden rise of the price of a native's life from Rs. 25 to Rs. 500, and have raised Rs. 2,000 from subscriptions to meet the cost of an appeal to the High Court. The *Daily News* says that if such punishments were upheld by appellate courts, the iron works in Bengal would make no progress. Quite so: if

natives desire a development of the iron industry in their country, they should allow Europeans to deal with their lives and property as they please. If the Asensole European meeting does not open the eyes of the people to the existing unsatisfactory state of things, what else will? The *Hindustani* then refers to the case of a European soldier who was accused of having shot one Shami Lal, a cultivator in Rewah territory, and lately tried by the Allahabad High Court. The soldier was declared not guilty by the jury and acquitted by the Judge. At Madras a European bridge-contractor struck a native a severe blow which ruptured his spleen and caused his death, and of course the offender escaped scot-free. Two similar unfortunate incidents occurred at Bombay, and even the *Bombay Gazette*, which is edited by a European, expressed dissatisfaction at the miscarriage of justice in those cases. If such miscarriages take place in the supreme tribunals of justice at Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, the proceedings of the European residents of Asensole are not to be wondered at. It is time that natives should make a powerful agitation with a view to prevent the occurrence of such disgraceful failures of justice. The public associations of the country should take up the subject and make vigorous efforts to remedy the evil.

The same paper, in an article headed "Another murder,"

Alleged wounding of a woman by a bullet in a village near Dum Dum.

states that while making some purchases in the street of a village near the Dum Dum Cantonment, a Bengali woman was struck by a bullet in both her legs, which will probably become unfit for use for life in consequence. When the Cantonment Magistrate went to the village to hold a local inquiry, he found signs of bullets on almost all the houses in the village, and two bullets even passed over his head during the course of the inquiry. Another man had a very narrow escape.

The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 16th November, observes that the humane Government of India regularly publishes an annual statement showing the number of men killed by snakes and wild beasts during the year. The Government would do well to publish an

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

other statement giving particulars of the deaths of natives who fall victims to the kicks and blows of Europeans.

Circulation,
129 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 14th November, complains that on the 12th idem, in the afternoon, when a large marriage procession was passing on the road at the Lucknow city gate, a European drove his carriage, which was drawn by four horses, through the crowd, overrunning and killing a boy. A policeman attempted to stop the carriage, but the European struck him with his whip and drove on, not caring a straw for the loss of the life of the boy.

Alleged overrunning and killing of a boy by a European's carriage at Lucknow.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 17th November, regrets that India, which was once so famous for its wealth, power and learning, has been reduced to such a bad state that the death-rate among its population has risen very high. No true patriot can view its decline with equanimity. It appears from Mr. Digby's *India* that the average age of men in the United Kingdom is 40 years, but the average in this country is only a little above 28 years. During the years 1877, 1878 and 1879 the country suffered from the scarcity of grain and the entire mortality was 4,800,000, 5,200,000 and 5,000,000 men, respectively, and even in 1886, 1887 and 1888, when the country was exposed to no such calamity, the total number of deaths amounted 5,000,000, 5,500,000 and 5,100,000, respectively. Hence it will be perceived that the mortality is very heavy in this country both in years of scarcity of grain and of plenty. It is due to many causes, the principal ones being the neglect of sanitary rules, the want of proper treatment in case of sickness, the mischievous custom of child-marriage and the decline of trade and industries. Villages, as a rule, are in a most dirty and unhealthy state, and cholera, fever and small-pox play havoc every year. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that early marriages greatly impair the health of natives. The ruin of industries owing to European competition has reduced the people to poverty, and a large number of men fall a prey to starvation. The

Alleged causes of high death-rate in India.

average annual income of a man in the United Kingdom is £42, in France £26, in Italy £12, and in Russia £10, while in India it is only a little over £2. Natives themselves, and not Government, are chiefly to blame for their present unsatisfactory condition. If they desire to escape the miseries to which they are exposed and to raise themselves in the scale of nations, they should put their own shoulders to the wheel, introducing necessary sanitary and social reforms, and improving their means of earning a livelihood. It is folly to depend on Government for everything.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for October, says that

Circulation,
300 copies.

Alleged cause of dissatisfaction among natives with British rule.

natives stand under great obligations to the British Government, which has put a stop to the anarchy and misrule that formerly prevailed in the country, encouraged the spread of education and afforded opportunities for reform and progress. The courts of justice are easily accessible to the people, and the strong cannot oppress the weak. Another inestimable boon granted by the British Government is the liberty of the press, which enables men to ventilate their grievances and criticize the proceedings of all Government officials freely and fearlessly. But it is to be regretted that in spite of all the advantages of British rule, widespread dissatisfaction exists among natives. The dissatisfaction is not due to the circumstance that the rulers are foreigners, but is founded on a more solid basis. The covetousness of the British nation is the root of all the evil, and is draining the country of its wealth. It is devoutly to be wished that Government pursue a more liberal and sympathetic policy and remove all cause of dissatisfaction.

A correspondent of the *Mih-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th November, says that some Anglo-Indian newspapers accuse Government

Circulation,
385 copies.

of weakness in accepting the apology offered by the conductors of the *Bangbasi* and in withdrawing the prosecution. Evidently the object of Anglo-Indian journalists is that Government should never show any indulgence to natives and should rule them by the sword. But it does not consist of raw and inexperienced youths, who might be easily deceived

by any designing men. The Anglo-Indians desire to make a puppet of it in their hands. They never accuse it of any weakness when it makes any concessions to them; but, on the other hand, if it does anything which affects their rights or interests in the least degree, they at once assume an attitude of hostility and are ready to move heaven and earth. Their conduct on the occasion of the introduction of the income-tax was almost rebellious, and they raised a wild clamour against the Ilbert Bill, abusing Lord Ripon to their hearts' content. The income-tax is the only tax they have to pay, and they desire that they should be exempted from it, though any addition might be made to the burdens of the people, who are already groaning under heavy taxation. Sir Charles Elliott, too, lately came in for his share of abuse for his report on the income-tax. The Anglo-Indians who have made it their special duty to create ill-feeling between Government and the people are no friends to Government, but are traitors.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, in continuation of its previous articles regarding the Mankameshwar temple case, Agra. Mankameshwar temple case, observes that the Dharm Sabha of Agra held several meetings to consider the decision of the Magistrate. It is believed that the interference with the temple has also been brought to the notice of the noblemen whose forefathers built the temple. The sudden death of the priest at the temple has given rise to different rumours, which common people, who have received no sound education and are very credulous and superstitious, are ready to believe. They consider the interference of the Commissioner and the Magistrate with the temple as quite unjustifiable. On the 4th November Radha Kishan, who had been fined Rs. 10 by the Magistrate, on the charge of blowing the shell early in the morning at the temple, filed an application before the Sessions Judge for revision of the Magistrate's judgment, but the application was summarily dismissed on the 7th idem. The summary dismissal of the application has created suspicions in the minds of the people. They say that European officers are influenced by race feeling in their proceedings, and that the Sessions Judge cannot be

expected to do anything against the wishes of the Commissioner. Hundreds of natives have fallen victims to the kicks, blows or bullets of European soldiers, but the culprits have always been acquitted, or only sentenced to nominal fines. When the lives of natives are not valued at more than a few rupees, little respect is likely to be shown to their religious feelings. Again, it is a complaint with the people that no notice was given by the Judge to Radha Kishan's pleaders regarding the date fixed for hearing the case, and that the application was dismissed in their absence. The unfortunate temple case has reminded the Hindus of Mr. Finlay's former interference with their religious fairs, which led them to suspend their festivals and fairs and even to close their shops on one occasion for seven or eight days. During the time that he was District Magistrate, no Hindu or European Magistrate was placed by him in charge of the city. The interference with the Mankameshwar temple in the way above referred to is opposed to law and the Government policy of religious tolerance, and it is to be hoped Government will give its attention to the matter. Radha Kishan, being a man of small means, cannot afford to make an appeal to the High Court.

The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 12th November, observes that it is the duty of a king to promote the welfare of his subjects, and that of the latter to be loyal and ready to assist him in an emergency. Is there any unavoidable necessity for burdening the residents of the Allahabad municipality with a high water rate? Cannot the cost of the water-works be met from the octroi revenues and the Magh Mela income? At Calcutta, Bombay and other towns, water-works are managed on principles of trade; only those men who take water from the works have to pay the tax, but all men gladly take water from the works, as they get it cheaper than elsewhere. But the Allahabad municipal board means to force its water on the citizens and to levy a heavy tax for it. Nothing could be more high-handed and unjust than such a proceeding. Suppose a man lives in a house, whose annual rental value has been assessed at Rs. 100, and pays 8 annas a month to a

Circulation,
400 copies.

water-carrier for supply of water. He will still have to pay the same remuneration to the man who will get water for him from the standposts in the street and will be taxed Rs. 7-8-0 a year by the municipal board. In this way his expense on account of water-supply will be more than double, and what is worse is, that he will not get better water. There can hardly be two opinions that the water supplied by the municipal water-works, which receive it from the Jumna, is not superior to that of the good wells in the city. Another objectionable feature of the water-rate is, that it will be levied according to the annual rental value of houses, and not according to the number of their inmates. To be sure, water will be used by men and not by houses. The tax in its present form will press very hard on men who have small incomes but have inherited large houses from their wealthy parents. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped the municipal board and Government will refrain from introducing such an obnoxious tax, arranging for the cost of the water-works being met from existing revenues.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for October, observes that as the water-works have already been constructed at Allahabad, it is useless to discuss the question whether they were needed or not. The municipal commissioners, had not the courage to oppose the scheme, which was recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor and the District Magistrate. Indeed, they are very ready to accede to the wishes of the authorities, in the hope of obtaining honours and titles, in utter disregard of the interests of the people. Nothing could be more reprehensible than such conduct on their part. They hold out good hopes at the time of election to secure votes, but they soon forget their promises. Sir Auckland Colvin, for reasons best known to himself, has forced his water-supply scheme on the citizens at a heavy cost. The octroi duties have already been increased on account of the water-works, and now the people are threatened with the levy of a heavy house-tax, which has created a deep sensation among them. The inhabitants of Allahabad, who already pay a good many imperial and local taxes, cannot bear new burdens. The natives contribute the largest portion of the municipal taxation, while Europeans chiefly benefit by the

The same.

watering and lighting of roads, the water-supply, &c. There can be really no comparison between Europeans and natives. The former are gods, and all sorts of comforts are provided for them at the expense of the latter. The rate of the house-tax was originally fixed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the rental value of houses, but it has now been raised to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The cost of the water-works should be paid from the income of the *Magh-Mela* and the ferries, no water rate being levied, or only those men who make house connections being taxed. At all events, the tax should be levied at a moderate rate and the assessments should be made by the Collector himself or some other experienced and conscientious officer. The present assessments are very severe and have produced great dissatisfaction.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 14th November,

Circulation,
129 copies.

Street beggars.

approves of the memorial submitted by the residents of Calcutta praying for the prohibition of street-begging, and points out that there are many classes of professional beggars and so-called religious mendicants who, though strong enough to earn a livelihood by the sweat of their brow, take alms from people under different pretexts, and have made themselves a burden and a nuisance to society. Street-begging had better be prohibited by law, poorhouses being established for the support of the old, the weak and the maimed, who are unable to do any kind of work.

EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Nayyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of

Circulation,
300 copies.

Encouragement of technical education.

the 9th November, expresses surprise and regret that, now that the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal have resolved to encourage the spread of technical education, some persons protest against the proposal, on the ground that men who will receive such education will not be able to find employment, as there are as yet no factories in this country, nor can they be established in future, owing to want of funds. Nothing could be more preposterous than such objections. England owes all her prosperity to the development of her trade and industries. The system of education pursued by

the Indian Universities encourages cramming, and does not develop the intellectual faculties of the students. Boys turned out from schools and colleges every year are generally found to be in ill-health and are condemned by Civil Surgeons as physically unfit for Government service. Moreover, a large portion of them suffer from want of employment. Under these circumstances, the introduction of technical education is absolutely necessary. Technical education, far from interfering with higher education, will tend to encourage it, inasmuch as an improvement in the condition of people, brought about by the former, will enable them to give their children a university education, which they cannot afford to do at present.

LOCAL.

A Muttra correspondent of the *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 13th November, praises Kunwar Shishupal Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Muhammad Hasan Khán, Naib Kotwal, for the good police arrangements made by them during the Rámtila fair at Muttra, and hopes that they will exert themselves in putting a stop to fishing at the bathing ghats, as the practice is likely to lead to serious riots sooner or later. The writer complains that, owing to the *nala* or drain constructed by the municipal board two years ago, and which crosses the maidan where the Rámtila is held, the men on their way to the fair have to walk, drive or ride on a very narrow road, and the pedestrians are always in danger of being overrun by carriages on such occasions, owing to over-crowding. Moreover, pilgrims in going round the city have to wade through the drain in deep water, to their great inconvenience. The difficulty to which women are exposed in crossing the drain may be easily imagined. The municipal board should give its attention to the matter.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Agra Abhār | Agra | Urdu | Weekly | Tajmūl Husain | Nov. 14th | 1891. | 263 copies. |
| 2 | Abhār-i-Alam | Meerut | " | " | Muqarrab Hussain Khān. | " 10th | " | 65 " |
| 3 | Abhār-i-Indiā | Lucknow | " | Tri-monthly, | Abid Ali | " 9th | " | 300 " |
| 4 | Alam-i-Tawār | Cawnpore | " | Weekly | Rahmat-ul-lah | " 10th | " | 469 copies |
| 5 | Aligarh Institute Gazette, | Aligarh | Urdu-English. | Bi-weekly | Alim-ul-lah | " 10th, 14th & 17th. | " 16th & 19th, | (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 6 | Almore Abhār | Almore | Hindi | Weekly | Sadda Nand | " 9th & 16th, | " 13th & 19th, | 106 copies. |
| 7 | Ajman-i-Hind | Lucknow | Urdu | " | Kishun Lal | " 14th | " 18th | 129 " |
| 8 | Lala | " | " | " | Ashraf Ali | " 13th | " 14th | 285 " |
| 9 | Bihār Jnan (Hindi) | Banars | Hindi | " | Rām Krishn, Varmā, | " 16th | " 18th | 1,500 " |
| 10 | Bihār Jnan (Gorkha) | " | Gorkha | " | Ditto | " 13th | " 15th | " |
| 11 | Cawnpore Gazette | Cawnpore | Urdu | " | Harnām Singh | " 8th | " | 400 copies. |
| 12 | Dakshin-i-Sikandar | Rampur | " | " | Muhammad Husain, | " 16th | " | 450 " |
| 13 | Dawdgeri Gazette | Meerut | Hindi | Monthly | Gauri Datt | For Oct. | " 16th | 200 " |
| 14 | Hindi Paddip | Allahabad | " | " | Balkrishn Bhatt | " 13th | " 18th | 300 " |
| 15 | Hindustan | Kāshānkar | " | Daily | Gur Datt Sukla | " 13th to 18th, | " 13th to 18th, | 500 " |
| 16 | Hindustan | Lucknow | Urdu | Weekly | Gangā Prasad, Varmā. | " 11th | " 13th | 300 " |
| 17 | Indian Graphic | " | " | Tri-monthly, | Maharāj Krishn | " 10th | " 18th | " |

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| 18 | Jam-i-Jamshad | Moradabad | Urdu | Weekly | Jamshed Ali | 1891. Nov. 1st | 1891. Nov. 16th | 150 copies. |
| 19 | Jat Samachar | Agra | Hindi-Urdu, | Monthly | Kanhai Singh | For July, Aug. & Sep. | " Nov. 13th | 500 " |
| 20 | Kanauj Punch | Kanauj | Urdu | Bi-monthly | Bhagat Khan | Nov. 15th | " 16th | 275 " |
| 21 | Karamnah | Lucknow | " | Weekly | Muhammad Yaqub, | " 10th | " 14th | 250 " |
| 22 | Kahi Patri-Jal | Banaras | Hindi-Urdu, | " | Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A. | " 13th | " " | 500 copies (including 843 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 23 | Khyath Akhbar | Lucknow | Urdu | " | Budra Prasad | Oct. 1st & Nov. 1st & 8th. | " 15th | 1,100 copies. |
| 24 | Kishori Samachar | Mirzapur | Hindi-Eng. | " | Madho Prasad | Oct. 31st & Nov. 7th. | " 17th | 400 " |
| 25 | Kurshid-i-Lah | Pilibhit | Urdu | " | Masbar Ahsan Khan, | Nov. 8th | " 15th | 200 " |
| 26 | Malla-i-Nar | Cawnpore | " | " | Gauri Shankar | " 14th | " 18th | 50 " |
| 27 | Mila-i-Nar | Bijnor | " | " | Karim-ul-lah | " " | " " | 385 " |
| 28 | Majid-i-Lam | Agra | " | Tri-monthly, | Ahmad Khan | " 10th | " 16th | 125 " |
| 29 | Majid-i-Lam | Moradabad | " | Weekly | Amjad Ali | " 9th | " 15th | 300 " |
| 30 | Majid-i-Lam | Jaunpur | " | " | Muhammad Muhsin, | " 16th | " 17th | 80 " |
| 31 | Majid-i-Lam | Agra | " | " | Jamun Das Biswas, | " 15th | " " | 425 " |
| 32 | Majid-i-Lam | " | " | " | Muhammad Ali | " 16th | " 18th | 40 " |
| 33 | Majid-i-Lam | Moradabad | " | " | Fahim-ul-din | " 9th | " 13th | 100 " |
| 34 | Majid-i-Lam | Cawnpore | Urdu | " | Abdul Hamid | " 7th | " 19th | 225 " |

| 35 | <i>Nyaya Sudhā</i> | Hard | Marāthi-Eng lish. | " | Wāmadeva Bhāskar, | 11th | 13th | 450 | " |
|----|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|---|
| 36 | <i>Qudā Abhār</i> | Lucknow | Urdu | Daily | Sheo Prasad | 13th to 19th, | 13th to 19th, | 540 | copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 37 | <i>Qudā Feroz</i> | Allahabad | Hindi | Weekly | Sajjad Husain | 12th | 18th | 400 | copies. |
| 38 | <i>Pragya Samādhār</i> | Agre | Urdu | Monthly | Jagan Nāth | " | 18th | 400 | " |
| 39 | <i>Zakawāt-i-Changī</i> | Moradabad | " | Weekly | Hamid Husain B. A., | For Oct. | 16th | 150 | " |
| 40 | <i>Zakawāt-i-Feroz</i> | " | " | Monthly | Jamshed Ali | Nov. 1st | " | 150 | " |
| 41 | <i>Sajja-i-Kashmir</i> | Udaipur | Hindi | Weekly | Avtar Krishn | For Sep. | 13th | 550 | " |
| 42 | <i>Sajjan Kirti Samādhār</i> | Moradabad | Urdu | " | Banwari Lal | Nov. 9th | 16th | 100 | " |
| 43 | <i>Sikr-i-Hind</i> | Khandwa | M a r a t h i | " | Lakshman Anant | 12th | 14th | 125 | " |
| 44 | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i> | Bijnor | Hindi | " | Prayagi | 11th | " | 293 | " |
| 45 | <i>Takfir-i-Hind</i> | Morad | Urdu | " | Jairaj Singh | 13th | 16th | 250 | " |
| 46 | <i>Takfir-i-Hind</i> | Morad | " | " | Sajjad Husain | 16th | 13th | 325 | " |

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

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